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[31-6]

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HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

R. B. SALISBURY'S COMPANY.

"THE QUANTS"

LAST SIX NIGHTS! LAST SIX NIGHTS! LAST SIX NIGHTS!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

(TUESDAY), MARCH 9TH,

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THIRD PROGRAMME
ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE.

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at 3.30 P.M.

Prices:—Stalls and Circle: \$2. Pit and Gallery: \$1.

Plans Now Open at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1915.

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OREGON PINE.

BORNEO HARDWOOD

IN SAWN PLANKS, LOGS AND FLOORINGS.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

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MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES.

JUDICIAL DECISION.

"RESTRAINT OF PRINCES" CLAUSE.

Mr. Justice Baillache delivered a considered judgment on the 1st ult. in the case of *Sanday & Co. v. British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)*, which raised a question of importance to shipowners and underwriters as to when the "restraint of princes" clause applied. It was a claim for £44,800 under two policies of marine insurance on insured and wheat for the steamships *St. Andrew* and *Orithia*.

The plaintiffs were the owners of two parcels of insured wheat, the vessels at Buenos Aires, June and July, 1914, for Hamburg. The defendants were the underwriters on the cargo. The question was whether on the admitted facts there had been a constructive total loss of the insured so as to render the underwriters liable on their policies.

The insured was sold to German buyers at a price which covered cost, freight, and insurance, but upon terms which left the insured the property of the plaintiffs until delivery. The plaintiffs and defendants were British subjects, and the steamships were British. The two policies, for £30,000 and £11,000 respectively, except as to amounts, were in identical terms. They originally contained the usual f.c. and s. clause, but on payment of an extra premium that clause was deleted. They were free of particular average, except in circumstances which have not arisen, and among the perils insured against were "takings at sea, arrests, restraints, and detentions of all kings, princes, and people of what nation, condition, or quality soever."

War was declared on August 4th. On August 9th, as the *St. Andrew* was approaching the Lizard, she was stopped by a French cruiser and told to go to Falmouth. There her master received orders from some naval officer in authority to go to Liverpool to discharge. This he did. The master knew that war had been declared, and if he had not been stopped by the French cruiser he would have signalled for orders at some Channel signalling station.

The *Orithia* was diverted to Glasgow, where she discharged. Her owners on August 3rd received the following telegram from the Admiralty:—"Admiralty suggest in the interests of the nation that your *Orithia*, now bound for Hamburg with grain, be diverted to a British port, any further information is available at Trade Branch War Staff, Admiralty." On August 5th they sent a telegram to St. Vincent, which the master received on the 7th, directing the *Orithia* to go to Glasgow.

Trading with the enemy was prohibited by Proclamations, the first of which was issued on August 6th.

The *St. Andrew* arrived at Liverpool on August 11th and the *Orithia* at Glasgow on August 20th. On September 7th the plaintiffs gave notice of abandonment, which the defendants declined to accept. The insured depreciated in value by about 25 per cent.

On the conclusion of the arguments, judgment was reserved.

Mr. Roche, K.C., and Mr. C. R. Dunlop appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., and Mr. F. D. Mackinnon, K.C., represented the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Baillache now delivered a judgment in which he stated the facts set out above, and continued:—"It is obvious that neither of the steamships could lawfully complete her voyage to Hamburg, and that there was in August last no prospect of the insured being sent forward to Hamburg within any reasonable time. Upon these facts the plaintiffs submitted that there was total loss of the insured due to a peril insured against—namely, restraint of princes—and that the defendants were liable. The defendants denied liability on six grounds, which may be summarized thus:—(a) No loss, or if a loss, not by a peril insured against. (b) The peril insured against was not the proximate cause of the loss. (c) If loss is alleged by takings at sea, arrest, or detentions by the British authorities, the policy did not insure against loss by such a cause. (d) After August 4th the adventure became illegal and the policy was therefore avoided. There are two questions. First, was there a constructive total loss within the meaning of the policy? Secondly, if so, was such loss due to a peril insured against as its proximate cause? First, it was conceded that in the case of a marine policy on goods the insurance is on the venture, and the loss of the venture constitutes a constructive total loss of the goods. (See *Kodocouchi v. Elliott, L.L.*, 9 C.P., 518.) It is not one of the instances of constructive total loss given in the Marine Insurance Act, 1906, but I think it still the law. The venture in this case was clearly destroyed, and this point seems covered by the authority to which I have referred. There was a constructive total loss of the insured.

Next, was such loss due to a peril insured against as the proximate cause of the loss? It will be convenient to divide this question into two parts and to discuss the first—whether the loss was in any sense due to a peril insured against. The cargo in both cases was lost because by English law, and by Proclamations notifying the law, the further prosecution of the voyage became illegal and the owners in both cases obeyed the law. Do these facts bring the case within the "restraint of princes" clause in the policies? No force was used, but "restraint of princes" does not necessarily involve the use of force; any authoritative prohibition on the part of a governing power or the operation of municipal law is sufficient. *Miller v. Law Accident Insurance Company (1903)* 1 K.B., 712. In my judgment the loss of the venture in both cases was due to "restraint of princes."

CONSTRUCTION OF THE RESTRAINT CLAUSE.

The defendants say, however, that even if this is so yet as the restraint was by the operation of British municipal law or by the authoritative act of the British Government in issuing their Proclamations, such restraint is not covered by the policy. The reason that they give is that in a British policy upon the goods of a

British subject restraint by the British Government must always be taken to be excepted, however wide-reaching the terms of the restraint clause may be. They say that the clause should be construed as though after the words "of what nation, condition, or quality soever" there were added the words "other than British." This point is of importance and is not, I think, covered by any decided case which can be said to be conclusive.

His lordship went on to quote various authorities, and continued: "In my judgment the restraint clause in the form in which it occurs in the policies before me does cover the municipal law of this country and the authoritative Acts of the British Government."

Another point taken by the defendants was that after the declaration of war the voyage became illegal and the policy ceased to be effective. Now there is no doubt that a British policy of insurance upon a venture illegal according to English law at the time the policy is issued is of no effect. When, however, the venture is legal according to English law when the policy is issued, but becomes illegal during the currency of the policy by some municipal law or authoritative act of the Government, one must distinguish. If the assured persists in the venture after it has become illegal, and as a consequence his goods are seized, he is uninsured. The seizure is due to his violation of English law. If, however, in consequence of such supervening illegality he abandons the venture and thereby suffers loss, that loss so far falls within the restraint of princes clause, and apart from any possible question of *causa proxima* the assured is covered. If, *causa proxima* the assured was, indeed, it was not so an assured who, whether he obeyed or disobeyed the law, he would equally be uninsured.

In my opinion he is not in this position, and I take the law to be that a British subject does under a restraint clause in the present form insure himself against loss caused by a compliance with the law of his country or the commands of his Government, although he cannot and does not insure himself against a loss caused by a defiance of such laws or commands.

THE PROXIMATE CAUSE.

One last point remains—Was the restraint of princes the proximate cause of the loss? Here the restraint took the form of the common law which, upon the outbreak of war, sprang automatically into force and of the commands issued by Proclamation. One of these was an injunction to shipowners "not to permit any British ship to leave port or place of the German Empire." When once it is admitted that force is not necessary to constitute the restraint of princes it is clear that a shipowner who keeps his vessel at home or diverts her to a home port in obedience to such a Proclamation is not taking steps to avoid that particular peril, but is submitting to it operation. In such a case restraint of princes is the proximate cause of loss. This case falls within the principle of *Miller's* case, and restraint of princes was the proximate cause of the loss. Judgment must be for the plaintiffs, with costs.

PARTY STRIFE IN PORTUGAL.

PRESIDENT'S PATHETIC APPEAL.

Lisbon, January 30th.

The following letter from the President of the Republic to General Pimenta Castro is published in the newspapers to-day. It is dated January 23rd, that is to say, before the formation of the new Ministry, with General Castro at its head:—

My dear Pimenta Castro, Once again I find myself forcibly compelled to intervene in this accursed political confusion, into which sectarian passions and old habits of intolerance have thrown our beloved country. Unless some immediate and firm action is taken against the conflagration, which has long been smouldering among the factions, as though it were their desire to bring us back to corruption and misery, we are lost. These are not mere words; they are the inevitable truth. I stand so strongly in need of you that, without you, a remedy for this evil may be for ever lacking. I need, in two words, a non-party Government, supported by all parties if such a thing be possible, or, failing that, supported almost unanimously, in order to attack the attempt to create antagonism between the Republic and the Army. You will be President of the said Government and Freire de Andrade, or some one of equal merits, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the other members to be chosen by the three militant parties by agreement among themselves; should this be possible, it being expressly stipulated that party politics shall be forbidden until after the general elections. Your austere, good name is a guarantee of the genuineness of the suffrage and of reconciliation and peace in the Republic and the Army. This idea, which was rejected by politicians a month ago, will now, I am informed, be agreed to, as being rendered necessary by the present situation. I, who am longing to be away from this, will remain at your side, until my term of leadership comes to an end, and whatever great sacrifice I may make in so doing, it is necessary for you to do the same.

Be patient! We are two old men, who find ourselves obliged to encourage the younger ones. I beg you, therefore, by all you hold dear, not to draw back or hesitate at this moment of anguish for me and of such gravity for the Republic. I ask you, in the name of the Republic and that of the country, not to abandon me. Our captivity will be short, and in the end we shall have the reward of a quiet conscience, in that we shall have done some good for the glorious nation which gave us birth.

(Signed) MANUEL DE ABREAGA.

Vicar: "Why don't you comb your hair before coming to school?"

Boy: "Haven't got no comb, Sir."

Vicar: "Why don't you use your father's comb?"

Boy: "Father hasn't got no comb, Sir."

Vicar: "Well, how does your father comb his hair, then?"

Boy: "Father hasn't got no hair."

WAR NEWS.

HERR BALLIN'S NEW MOVE.

HOW THE ENEMY MAY GET FOODSTUFFS.

The Berne correspondent of the *Morning Post* hears from Berlin that it has been definitely decided by Herr Ballin's Committee that a number of cargoes of foodstuffs are to be sent in American ships as gifts to the German civilian population from German friends in America.

THE NEW ARMY.

TRUE STORY OF PRIVATE BLANK.

This is one of the many true stories, says the *Manchester Guardian*, of the New Army which are going about the War Office corridors.

The Sergeant (to the Colonel): Private Blank wants to make a statement, sir. (Now then, Blank.)

Private Blank: I wish to give £5,000 to the regimental fund.

The Colonel: I'll take three.

The Sergeant: (That'll do, Blank.) Right turn—quick march.

RHEIMS RELICS.

Two very interesting relics of the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral are now on view in an Edgeware-road tailor's shop window, says a London paper. One is a fragment of a stained window glass, apparently very old; the other is a large silver crucifix on an ebony mount. It is the intention of the owner (Private G. Gilbey, of the Buffs) that these things shall go back to Rheims Cathedral on the restoration of peace.

Among Gilbey's other souvenirs are several items from four or five battlefields, including a rosary and crucifix and a baby's tiny shoe, which was given him by a Belgian mother and her infant child, whose lives he was instrumental in saving. Gilbey was mentioned in Sir John French's despatches and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He is at present in hospital in London.

"SUCH STUFF AS DREAMS ARE MADE OF."

The Press Department of the German Military Government at Lodz conceived the bright idea on the Emperor's birthday of heartening the troops with a picture of a vast German African Empire. The "Kaiser" newspaper of the Eastern Army, as quoted by the *Forwards*, said:

"A victorious war will enable us, by the seizure of the Belgian and French Congo and the Portuguese colonies, to create a German colonial Empire such as our fathers, who used to ridicule our first colonial beginnings, could never have conceived. Between Egypt and East Africa and the Anglo-Boer South Africa there will stretch the endless girdle of our gigantic colonial possessions from the Indian Ocean to the Central African lakes and down the Congo to the Atlantic."

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

Receipts on revenue account during the week ending 27th January amounted to £2,242,105, as compared with £2,746,000 for the corresponding period of last year. Property and income-tax brought in £3,726,000, against £2,371,000; Excise £1,710,000 against £395,000; Customs £917,000 against £700,000; estate duties £739,000 against £262,000; Post Office £700,000 against £740,000; land tax and house duty £210,000 against £220,000; and land value duties £50,000 against £30,000. An amount of £16,000,000 was also received in connection with the issue of War stock and War bonds, raising the total to £161,000,000. The expenditure for supply services was £15,428,000, against £5,746,000 last year, and £1,000,000 of way and means advances was repaid. A sum of £7,988,449 was added to the Exchequer balances, raising them to £38,578,103, while their total a year ago was £2,104,138.

THE "SACRED HATE" OF THE GERMAN.

Frau Emmy von Egidy, one of Germany's best-known novelists, contributes a remarkable article to the *Hamburg Nachrichten* on "Sacred Hate." She warmly advocates the cultivation of what she calls "glowing animosity" as a first duty of patriots.

Individuals they may follow the extreme Christian doctrine of loving their personal enemies, but when it comes to the enemies of the States there must be no half-feelings, nothing palliative must be urged in defence of the enemy. But do not perpetually talk about your hatred, implores the writer; do not publish it to the four winds of heaven. Hate with the whole intensity of your heart, but be quiet about it!

Frau von Egidy asks what have Germans to do with "that man on his island"? Between him and Germans there is a great gulf fixed. Germans do not wish any longer to study his characteristics, his good and his bad qualities, there is no need to call down curses on his head. He has told Germans that his will is to destroy them, he has announced his intention to employ the most shameful means to bring this about. Germans do not wish to know more. Their answer is Hatred—that must suffice.

There was an old Scot in a small village who could by no means be persuaded to attend church. One day the minister met him and began: "How is it, John, you are so persistent in your absence from church?" "Weel," replied John, "it's just like this—the sermons are ower lang for me." "John! John!" wrathfully cried the minister, "you'll die and you'll go to a place where you'll hear no sermons, long or short." "Ah, weel, maybe that will be," replied the phlegmatic John, "but I'm sure it'll no be for want of meenisters!"

INTIMATIONS.



NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

FOR SALE.

ONE STOCK ANCHOR, about 5 tons and 150 FATHOMS of 2 1/2 inch CHAIN with Shackles Complete. Condition good as new. Apply—

LOLOLO PILOTS' ASSOCIATION, HULL, P.I.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [370]

FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY: FORMOSA TEA

at 70 Cents per lb.

GRACA & CO.

CALNE ROAD, No. 11A.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915. [103]

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER

"SYNOLEO"

(Registered).

THE question of wall decoration is one which should secure first consideration in the decoration of the Home.

"SYNOLEO" is the Distemper supplied in a beautiful range of artistic tints, suitable for inside or outside use, which produces that soft velvet finish so looked for in modern House decoration.

"SYNOLEO" only requires the addition of cold water to make it ready for immediate use.

Send for tint book and fullest information to the Manufacturers:—

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH),

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [104-3]

NOTICE.

AN OPERETTA

ENTITLED THE

ENCHANTED GLEN

will be Performed by the Pupils of the FRENCH CONVENT.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE: WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH, at 4 P.M.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 19th and 20th, at 6 P.M.

Admission: Adults: \$1.00. Children: 30 Cents.

The Proceeds will be Devoted to the Relief of War Victims.

Lady MAY has kindly consented to distribute the Oxford Certificates on the 10th.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

SWATOW NOTES.

THE OPIUM CRUSADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Swatow, March 8th.

The crusade against opium has met with varying success. In the majority of cases the planters have listened to and obeyed the voice of authority. The Magistrate has not in every case proceeded to the various districts where the plant is growing. Instead, he has instructed the various townships and villages through their representative elders to have the plant destroyed. This plan has been effective in many instances. Frequently, however, the elders' ruling has not been accepted or acted upon; the poppy has been suffered to flower and, in several places, the petals have already dropped and the seed vessels have been tapped. Thus, in a few cases known to me, the harvest is in the course of being secured.

Needless to say, the Magistrate is not ubiquitous—his soldiers are but a few hundreds; his county of Kityang is a wide one; the opium poppy is very plentiful. He has endeavored to visit in person the most populous districts such as Miou on the Kityang river. In the proximity of Miou there is a strong clan of the surname Lim. It is rich and prosperous. More than once they have drawn swords with the Government troops. The Magistrate, being forewarned, came forearmed. When he approached the Yong He villages the people at once raised a hue and cry. The drum was beat summoning the clansmen to arms. They at once responded, and immediately set themselves in battle array against the Magistrate and his troops. The result was several tens of killed and wounded. The Magistrate retired with his troops to Swatow to get support and advice from superiors.

In the meantime, the Yong He people have a few days' grace wherein to reap their harvest. I fear they will rue their conduct. Government troops will soon return and will wreak vengeance. This is the only case, as far as I know, where the authorities have been defied and flouted. As a matter of fact, the Chinese authorities have not been able to suppress the planters. The greater proportion of this opium harvest will be reaped, and the profits to the growers will average two hundred dollars for every thirty dollars invested in the growing and manufacturing of the drug. They are reported to have promised a ten per cent. subscription to the public work on all profits made. That is to say, charities, including famine-stricken regions and places devastated by floods, will be profited at the expense of the opium harvest to the extent of ten dollars on every hundred dollars of profit.

The casual reader even will gather that there is no evidence of a conscience or public opinion against opium to be found to any appreciable extent amongst the Chinese people. What appeals to their minds is not the deleterious effects of the drug on the physical life of the nation, but rather the potentiality of gold in the manufacturing of the drug. They argue that their rulers have no human right to trample on the freedom and liberty of the individual. Russia has suppressed the sale of vodka, France the sale of absinthe. This is interfering with the individual with a vengeance! Wherein lies the difference between China and, say, Russia? Just in the fact that the Chinese have denounced opium by public and Government decree, but have not been able to carry their decrees into effect. It will be interesting to note how and when they will be able to make good their bargain with the Indian Government.

It was an easier matter for the foreigner in China to attack the Indian Government when the Chinese gave them a solid backing up. It is a much more difficult matter for the foreigner living in China to attack the growing of opium where Chinese self-interest is involved and a solid opposition to his interference. The tables are turned.

THE SUGAR CRISIS.

There is a fairly good crop of sugar cane and it is now being cut and passed through the crushing stone-rollers. The natives seem to enjoy it. We hear the yelling of the drivers as they urge on and beat the buffaloes in order to speed the crushing mills. The carriers, men or women, under their heavy burdens of cane, enjoy the "run of their teeth" and the path on which they tread is strewn with pulp, giving a feel of Persian carpets to the soles of the feet! They are hopeful of securing good prices for sugar this year.

THE PRICE OF SALT.

They complain of the ever-increasing price of salt, which is a most important element for the sustenance of the Chinese body. The quantity of salt sold in districts is a method of computing the population when other methods of taking the census fail.

CHINESE COTTON GOODS TRADE.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The American Commercial Agent, Ralph M. Odell, writing from Shanghai on November 5th, states:—

The cotton goods trade in China has been very seriously affected by the European War and because its volume is greater than that of any other country in the world, with the single exception of India, amounting in value to over \$100,000,000 annually, the textile industry in manufacturing countries will undoubtedly suffer to a very large extent from the decline in trade that has taken place in the past few months. The country has been more or less unsettled since 1911, when the first revolution began. In 1913 there was a substantial increase in imports, but owing to disturbances in the interior, goods purchased abroad were not distributed. Inability to move the accumulated stocks has been intensified during the last few months because of a loss of a European market for native products, and it must always be borne in mind that China's purchasing power depends very largely on its ability to sell.

The direct shipments to the European nations now at war amounted to \$94,273,837 in 1913 out of total exports valued at \$990,051,063, and the direct purchases from the same countries amounted to \$125,332,337 out of total imports valued at \$122,775,535. In addition, exports to and imports from Hongkong amounted to \$88,850,902 and \$131,241,377 respectively, and as a large part of this trade is actually with Europe, Hongkong merely being a port of transshipment, it is safe to assume that more than half of China's over-sea trade in 1913 was with the belligerent nations.

EFFECT OF DECLINE IN EXCHANGE.

The decline in silver and the consequent rapid fall in exchange since the outbreak of the war would, in normal times, tend to stimulate exports and curtail imports, but the demoralisation of financial and shipping facilities and the falling-off in the European demand for China's most valuable exports, viz., silk, tea, hides and skins, sesame seed, and beans, has, until very recently, resulted in an almost complete cessation of shipments to markets that formerly absorbed a large part of the country's production. In consequence of the loss or restriction of outlets for native articles, the purchasing power of the Chinese has been seriously curtailed, while the rapid decline in exchange has increased the difficulties of the situation. Prior to the war the value of the Shanghai tael was, in gold dollars, about \$0.65, as compared with \$0.53 to-day (November 5th). In other words, an article valued at \$1 could be purchased for Tls. 1.82 in July of the present year, while the corresponding price in November is Tls. 1.87. During the same time the value of the Mexican dollar, which is the coin that is actually in use, has declined, in terms of tael, from 73.3 to 71.85. This is explained by the cotton piece-goods firm of Ibert & Co., Shanghai, is due to the fact that the natives are getting almost no money against export cargo that they have to sell, and the country outlets are sending down dollars from the interior for any purchases of import goods that they may require. The amount from any one place is not large, but the total receipts of these added to a stock of dollars in Shanghai that was already large, as compared with the amount of business passing, has depressed their price. This means that up-country outlets have to pay more for any purchases they may make, and naturally this has a tendency to restrict their volume. When these interior points become over-drained of actual money the pendulum is likely to swing the other way; furthermore, the lower the dollar rate goes the more likely is the up-country holder of produce to be able to dispose of his stock at a price that must find a market for it.

THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

TURKS' "EXQUISITE CRUELTY AND CALLOUS BRUTALITY"

The Jewish World says:—

If anything should appeal to the Jewish soldier fighting for the Allies, as Jew, if anything should teach his hands to war and his fingers to fight, as the palmist has it, it would be the record of the villainy of the Turkish military régime instigated as it is by Germany. The persecution our people have suffered in Russia or in Roumania falls into insignificance before the exquisite cruelty and callous brutality to which Jews have been subjected in Palestine. God knows if the worst has yet been told us! Private information that has reached this office amply confirms what the correspondent above quoted writes and gives further details of Djmal Pasha's doings against our people, which make it clear that what is contemplated is the destruction of the Jewish population in Palestine that has been unable to escape. The bitterness of it all is that we are next door to helpless, that we have to see the ruin and the pillage, the murder and the outrage going on of those upon whom we looked as pioneers of Israel's future hope, and are unable to put out a hand to save or to protect. Yet there is one thing left to us. We can help to smash to the very dust the real cause of all the trouble. It resides at Berlin in the shape of German militarism which the Turks have adopted and improved upon. Our brethren of Palestine in their agonising cries call to Jews to avenge their wrong. Their suffering ought to be worth many a Jewish recruit to the armies that are bent on bringing Germany to her knees, and we know anything of our young men it will be.

AMERICAN POLICIES IN THE FAR EAST.

MR. LINDSAY RUSSELL'S VIEWS.

In a communication on the subject of American policies in the Far East and American-Japanese relations, Mr. Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society of New York, writes to the General Manager of Kokusai Taishinsha:—

My point of view is that our activities, for the present at least, must be devoted to the holding of the California question in *status quo* and the using of it as a means of preventing further hostile legislation until such time as the Japanese in California and their friends there can fundamentally solve the problems confronting them. Assuming that it were possible to amend the Federal Constitution so as to give the United States power to coerce California, or that a decision of the Supreme Court could be obtained nullifying the California Land Law, this would not fundamentally remedy the situation, but would rather arouse the animosities who may be anti-Japanese to retaliate in some other and perhaps more effective way.

An important service that we can render to Japan is to further the confidence in the United States in Japan as respects its conduct of affairs in the Orient, pointing out all that she has accomplished in Korea, Formosa and Manchuria and the surest guarantee that she has the interest of China at heart in whatever action she may deem it expedient to take, and the best interests of China will always be in view.

There is an ever-increasing sentiment in this country towards liberating the Philippines and giving the free hand to Japan in China. Both these objects are, I think, in the interests of permanent peace between the United States and Japan. Japan is the logical trustee, the proper guardian, if one is needed, for China. This is true by reason of geographical proximity, race, knowledge of China and mutual interests. Japan, for instance, cannot exploit China for her own interests in the sense that an European nation can, for the reason that whoever she does for herself, she more or less does for China, and vice versa.

Japan is vitally interested in making China a progressive and prosperous nation; her own future depends upon it, for the furtherance of these objects it may be necessary for her to retain Kiaochow. I should say that was for Japan to determine and not for this country, although a propaganda has already been started in this country to forestall freedom of action on Japan's part. As you know, many Americans who are interested in China take the point of view that it is a calamity for Japan to have further influence in China, and base their objection on the Chinese dislike and fear of Japan. But is it not true that the Chinese distrust all foreigners, particularly the Caucasians, and was it not less than ten years ago that they were offering a bounty on their heads in China? This dislike of Japan in China is probably due more to a foreign Press agency work and the injudicious action of individual Japanese rather than governmental policy.

The relationship of Japan to China is to my point of view analogous to that of the North to the South in reconstruction days, when the South so bitterly resented the extension there of Yankee enterprise and the investment of Northern capital to which she now owes most of her progress.

If China is not capable of self-government, of responding to modern influences, then some other nation (preferably of her own race, the one best equipped to assume the responsibility for her present and future welfare) should do so.

China's problem, which should also be Japan's, is to reduce the number of absentee landlords in China. Germany is now evicted; Russia is linked in Manchuria. France probably will some day be eliminated in a friendly way; the United States has surrendered its guardianship of the open door, so that only Great Britain and Japan will remain in China.

I do not think that Japan shall surrender Kiaochow to China, for it is through spheres of influence, railways and trade arteries that her vivifying influence can make itself felt. Should Japan withdraw from Manchuria and Kiaochow in a brief period of atrophy would set in, lethargy prevail, and the daylight of progress be shut out from the millions of inhabitants in these districts. Then, again, we have to consider the probable danger of some other and far less desirable neighbour forcing herself in Japan's place. If Japan can gain the balance of power in China and retain it through strategic positions such as Manchuria and Kiaochow, China's integrity is safe, I trust, for all time."

GERMAN PROPERTIES SEIZES AT TSINGTAO.

Referring to the previous report that the Seito (Tsingtao) Garrison seized a number of German buildings at Seito (Tsingtao), correspondence from that port states that the old German Kiaochow Government invested \$300,000 in a building company organized by Mr. Siemens and another German capitalist. This company had twenty-three buildings (some of which are three and four-story) rented to tenants at the fall of Tsingtao. These properties have been seized and each building has a piece of wooden board nailed at a conspicuous place in front, which board bears seven Chinese characters signifying "Seized by the Seito Garrison." In addition there are more than twenty private buildings which have also been seized by the Garrison Headquarters on the ground that they are considered to have been used for German military purposes. Wooden boards, giving the reason for their seizure, are nailed on each of these properties. Furthermore, the German Government buildings scattered over the city number eighteen. These have been included in Japanese military possession. \$1,000,000 found in the vault of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Seito (Tsingtao) has also been seized. The premises of the Bank have been seized and are kept closed.—*Manchuria Daily News.*

CONDITIONS AT TSINGTAO.

GRADUALLY ASSUMING THE ASPECT OF A JAPANESE CITY.

Rear Admiral Iwamura, Commander of the Tsingtao Secondary Naval Station, is quoted by the *Asahi* as stating that order has now been restored in Tsingtao, and a large number of Japanese settlers are flowing into the city every day, the total number of these being estimated at over ten thousand. Among them are many of questionable character, but these will ultimately be driven to the wall under the law of survival of the fittest. At any rate, Tsingtao has come to appear much like a Japanese city. The residents have gradually decreased in number. Recently several Germans were arrested on a charge of disguising the fact that they took part in the late campaign. The mine-clearing operations, which have an important bearing upon the trade of the port, are being carried forward. No less than three hundred mechanical mines laid by the Germans have been brought to the surface. It is believed that the number of those still under water will not exceed twenty. Under these circumstances, though the whole harbour cannot be described as free from danger, navigation on the ordinary route is now considered quite safe. He has received a telegram from Tsingtao stating that the *Helen Rickmers* (4,010 tons), which was sunk at the entrance of the larger harbour, was successfully refloated on the 19th instant. This vessel will, after the necessary repairs are effected, be used by the Navy. By the raising of the vessel the entrance of the large harbour is rendered navigable, and hereafter a steamer of 1,000 tons will be able to pass through. A vessel sunk on the left side of the harbour entrance will be the next to be refloated, and then a third lying in the centre of the fairway. An Austrian warship and the *Takachio* are sunk in the outer harbour, but these, if raised, are not likely to be serviceable, and after being stripped, will probably be sold by auction.

When a safe passage is guaranteed, and the work of administering the harbour is complete, all foreign vessels will be allowed to enter the port, but pending this adjustment no foreign vessels, except those of Great Britain, will be granted the privilege.—*Japan Gazette.*

WAR BREVITIES.

The German military newspaper, the *Artillerische Monatshefte*, admits the correctness of the reports concerning the new German naval guns, which have a range of three miles further than the best English guns. Their calibre is stated to be 40.64 cm., with a range of 25 miles.

On the last day of January no fewer than twenty-one hospital trains with severely wounded German soldiers passed through Aix-la-Chapelle on the way to Germany. Sixteen field kitchens which had been damaged by French artillery near Craonne also passed.

A Dutch motor sloop of war struck a mine in the Scheldt off Nieuvwer suice. The mine exploded, and those aboard the vessel, an officer and four men, were flung into the water and killed. The vessel was engaged mine-sweeping, and some of the mines had been torn from their moorings. A torpedo-dashed off from flashing to her assistance, but all it found was the mutilated corpses of the five men floating in the stream.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

- MUSKETRY (STANDARD TEST).
1. Musketry (Trained men and Recruits) will be carried out as follows:—
Saturday, 13th instant, at 2.30 p.m.: Scouts Company.
Sunday, 14th instant, at 9.30 a.m.: Scouts Company.
Members must attend punctually at the times stated above. Any man arriving late will not be allowed to fire.
Note:—Only members who have passed Part I. can fire the Standard Test.
Officer on duty in the Butts, Saturday, 13th instant: Lieut. Kennett.
Officer on duty in the Butts, Sunday, 14th instant: Lieut. C. Smith.
An Officer of the Scouts Co. will be present each day to take charge of the firing point and sufficient N.C.O.s of the Scouts Co. will attend to assist the Instructor. Field glasses should be carried by every man possessing them.
 2. Pte. D. Davies, Stretcher Bearer Section, is promoted to be Corporal, dated 6th March, 1915.
 3. The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:
Pte. W. H. Church from 12th March, 1915, to 12th March, 1916.
Pte. D. J. Lewis from 12th March, 1915, to 12th March, 1916.
 - PARADES.
4. Parades for to-day (Tuesday).
Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, under Officers on duty.
5 p.m. Civil Service Co.: Table "C."
Machine Gun Course on Kennedy Road, Range, Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend.
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Section, A.R.F.: 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters.
Reminders: Squad and Co. drill under Co. Commanders, on Cricket Ground, to-morrow.
5. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Well.
Orderly Sergeant: Corpl. Lovick.
To furnish Guard:—
AT VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS.
7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 9th inst.: No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co.
7 p.m. 9th inst. to 7 a.m. 10th inst.: Scouts Company.
7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 10th inst.: Scouts Co.
AT MOVY ARMS BARBERS.
7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow: No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

END OF SEASON
TO CLEAR
AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.
ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

BRITISH MADE

IN VARIOUS SIZES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[22]

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

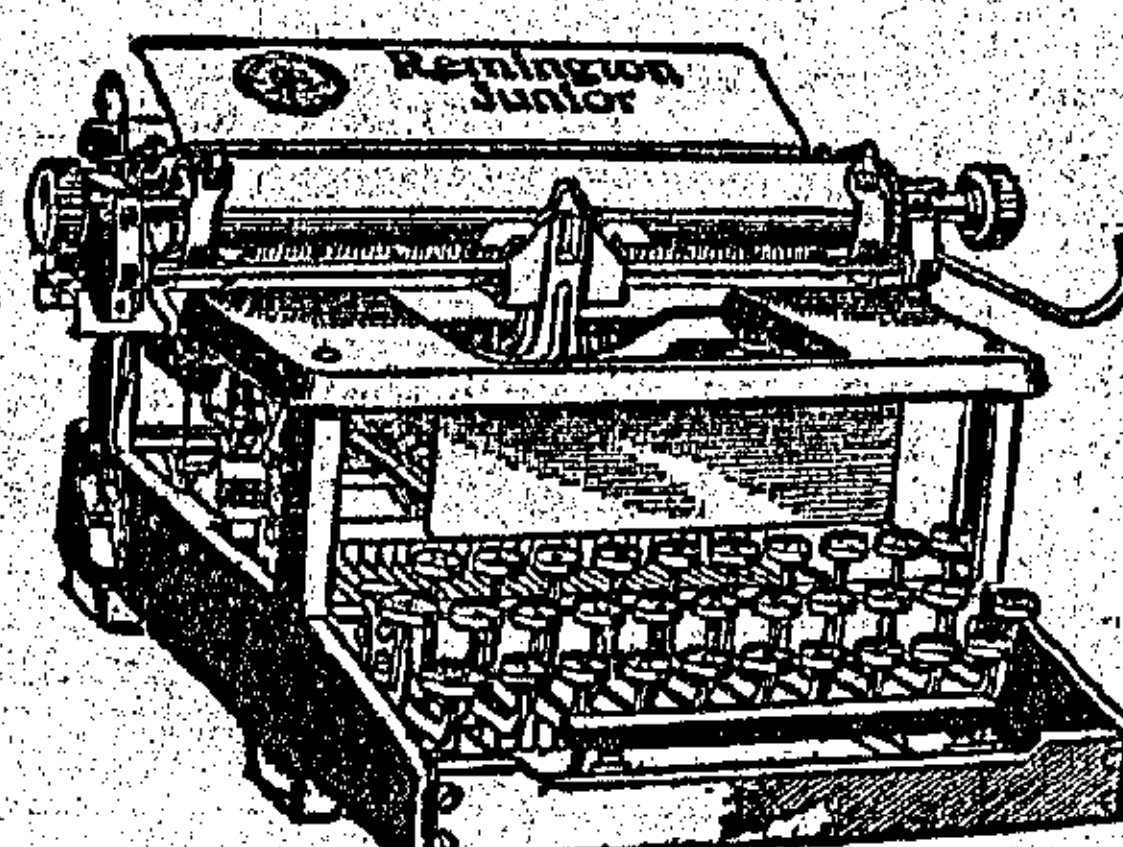
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[50]



An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the best and of all discriminating smokers everywhere.

Aide-de-Camp Virginia Cigarettes.

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

IN RETURN FOR 10 EMPTY TINS WE GIVE A HANDSOME CALENDAR FOR 1915, OR FOR 25 EMPTY TINS ONE OIL PAINTING STRETCHED ON CANVAS.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

[31]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY all whom it may concern that I, the Undersigned, have severed all connections with Messrs. MACGOWEN, FRICKER & Co., Hongkong and Canton, from March 2nd, 1915.

LEUNG LAI TING.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [373]

VACANCY.

ASSISTANT in Mercantile and Shipping Firm. British parentage essential. Apply, stating education and previous experience, to—

Box K.Y.Z., Office.
Care of "Daily Press",
Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [375]



TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Institute will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 15th of March. Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 P.M. on that date, for enrolment.

Copies of prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on application to the Director of the Institute at the Education Department.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [374]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel on the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [207]

NOTICE.

THE Partnership between MESSRS. J. R. BRAGA and M. FUJII having been This Day Dissolved, the Firm known as BRAGA & FUJII CEASES to exist.

The Business heretofore will be carried on by the Undersigned, but they will not accept any liability for any debt contracted by the above-named firm or persons.

BATALHA & Co.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [359]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1915.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th, March, 1915, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [353]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pender's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [354]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pender's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [355]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Comp ny will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [356]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [358]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

ROOMS on First Floor of European House, No. 176, Queen's Road East, Wanchai, from 1st April, 1915.

TWO VERY LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Marine Lot No. 42, Praya East. Immediate possession.

Apply—
N. MODY & Co.,
No. 34, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1915. [373]

TO LET.

QUARNDON, 15, PEAK.

PUBLISHED from 1st April. Moderate Rental. 2 minutes from Tram.

Apply to—
G. TISDALL,
at above address.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [369]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [372]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [363]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 8, Duddell Street.

Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. FARANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 188, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.

For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [135]

TO LET.

FILATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court, 1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [281]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [38]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.

No. 1, GOUGH HILL ROAD, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished. From 1st April, 1915.

"SHORNCLIFFE" Garden Road, to let furnished (6 Rooms).

"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.

"EILANDONAN" No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 8 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS) Furnished.

"KIRKENDALL" Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path, No. 53, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS), Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL" Barker Road, Peak.

Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE	\$30.40	\$2.55
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	33.70	2.90
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	34.80	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles	37.00	1.80
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	40.30	3.45
* D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	46.90	4.00
* BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	52.40	4.55
* E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC	51.50	2.65
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	72.70	6.65
V. O. L., 60 Years Old	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPERTIES, 75 Years Old	117.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottles by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

BIRTH.

HARPER—On March 1st, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. HARPER, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NYR—HEEDITCH—On January 16th, at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, PERCY HERBERT NYR, of Shanghai, to MARY EMILY HEEDITCH, of Castle Close, Stoke-sub-Hamdon.

KEP—REY—On February 28th, at Hankow, FRANK CARLEN RUSSELL KEP, to LYDIA MABEL REY, of Rio de Janeiro.

MOUSLEY—GUYNER—On March 2nd, at Shanghai, HARRY MOUSLEY, to ADA FLORENCE GUYNER.

DEATH.

KERMANI—On March 1st, at Shanghai, KAIKOO R. S. KERMANI, aged 8 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 9th, 1915.

THE U. S. SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

It occasions no surprise to learn that the Ship Purchase Bill, of which we have been hearing so much of late from America, has been withdrawn from the Senate. The Republicans have been strongly opposed to the Bill from the moment of its introduction, and the outbreak of a little revolt among the Democrats in the Senate a month ago helped to seal its fate. While full credit must be given to President Wilson for a determination to avoid complications and all suspicions of unneutral behaviour, the activities of the German propagandists must have convinced him of the hopelessness of his aims. The Washington Correspondent of *The Times*, cabling on January 31st on this subject, remarked, *inter alia*:—"It is clear, at any rate, that various members of the Administration are exercised by the discovery that the sale of German ships will help, and probably is already helping, German propagandists in the campaign which the President, at the beginning of the war, officially stigmatized as 'unneutral,' and that it is going to support the political movement which has been launched by German-Americans for the professed purpose of, hounding the

Administration into deserting the policies defined in Mr. BRYAN's letter to Mr. STONE. It could hardly be otherwise in view of the notoriously close relationship of the chief German shipping interests with Herr DENSBURG and his friends, whose expensive pamphlets and publicity work are flooding the country. Once again Tautonic carelessness is helping the British cause. Under the auspices of Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, a German-American Congressman, a number of his leading co-patriots met yesterday to devise ways and means of prising the Administration loose from England's 'dare,' to quote the *Staatszeitung*, whose Washington correspondent has obligingly given the meeting the necessary publicity. One of the chief things upon which the meeting insisted was 'the immediate formation of an

American mercantile marine." Though the statement of the object of the meeting ends here, we can safely conclude that the method contemplated for the "immediate formation of an American mercantile marine" was the wholesale purchase of German ships which are lying in American ports in order to evade capture. We have seen it stated, however, that President Wilson had no intention of buying German ships, and, indeed, we cannot see how it was possible for him to contemplate forming his American Mercantile Marine in this way without laying himself open at once to the charge of unneutral behaviour which he has so emphatically condemned in others. In the Declaration of London, which was signed on behalf of the United States Government, it is expressly provided that the transfer of an enemy ship to a neutral flag after the outbreak of hostilities shall be void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed. It may be possible to argue that it does not necessarily follow from the sale of the German ships in American ports that the object is to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed. It may be plausibly argued that German owners whose ships are safe in American harbours realise that one certain result of the war, even if it were to end to-morrow, would be a great restriction of German commerce for many years to come, and that there will be no profitable employment for even half the ships which are under the German flag; that, therefore, owners would be justified in disposing of their ships to the American Government, and it would be for that Government itself to guard against "unneutral behaviour" by withholding payment until the end of the war, so as to avoid the charge of providing Germany with "sinews of war." Whatever may be said of the legality of such procedure, its impropriety is manifest. But the defeat of the Ship Purchase Bill is not entirely due to considerations of international politics. The economic objection seems to have been by far the weightiest factor in the decision to withdraw the Bill. We find this aspect of the question very concisely stated in a San Francisco paper in these terms:—"The President's ship-buying proposition contemplates the investment of \$30,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in the purchase of from fifteen to thirty second-hand ships, which the Secretary of the Treasury says that foreigners are just crazy to sell to us. If the ships are operated at the old rates, or anywhere near them, they will run at a loss and drive the ships now engaged in carrying our commerce to other countries, where the demand is equally great. The ships cannot be operated under the American flag after peace is declared, and will have to be sold for whatever they will bring. And, even if the ships now engaged in the trade are not driven away, the addition to the fleet which can be made by \$30,000,000 will afford no relief which justifies the outlay." Evidently business men in America regard the creation of an American mercantile marine as a pious aspiration which can only be attained by Government support in the form of heavy Government subsidies.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at noon.

Mr. L. Sandercock, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Kowloon, has been transferred to Peking and leaves Hongkong to-morrow with the good wishes of the many friends whom he has made during his residence in Hongkong.

Three fatal (Chinese) cases of small-pox were reported in the Colony last week and four cases of enteric fever, of which three proved fatal. Three of the four cases of enteric were Chinese, the other British. A fatal case of diphtheria was also reported. No plague cases were notified.

M. Thomas, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes in Hongkong, informs us that according to a telegram received from Marseilles the departure of the French mail steamer which was scheduled to depart from there on the 7th instant for China and Japan has been cancelled.

A valuable pony belonging to Captain Heath has had to be shot owing to being run into by a tram-car. The pony was being ridden by a mafco from the direction of East Point to Murray Barracks, when a tram-car came up behind and collided with the animal, fracturing one of its legs.

The local Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the Allied Forces at the Front amounts to \$3,274.47. Of this sum \$3,229.16 has been expended, leaving in hand a balance of \$45.31. A total of 705,000 cigarettes have been sent to date (including the present of 5,000 Egyptian Cigarettes presented by Messrs. Dodegion Bros.) and 1,948lbs. of plug tobacco. Mr. Geo. J. B. Sayer, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund, writes:—"It will be seen that the balance in hand is very small and further subscriptions are much needed to keep the supplies going."

The Water Return for March 1st shows that 450.57 million gallons of water were in the storage reservoirs on that date as compared with 306.55 millions on the same date last year. The consumption per head per day this year is estimated as 18.2 gallons as against 16.7 gallons last year. We notice that the population this year in the month of February was estimated at 260,110—3,600 more than in the corresponding month last year. It is doubtful if that estimate would be confirmed by a census. The water in storage at Kowloon is shown to be 317.85 million gallons as compared with 292.12 million gallons on the corresponding date last year.

Information has been received at Yokohama of the gallant death of Mr. Robert Loonen, formerly well-known as a business man in Japan. On the outbreak of war, Mr. Loonen, who had won distinction in Algeria during his three years' military service, joined the colours and was attached as a non-commissioned officer to an Artillery Battery. He was made a 2nd Lieutenant on the battlefield, after being mentioned in despatches "for courage and bravery without limit." On January 5th he was killed at the front. Mr. Loonen, remarks the *Japan Gazette*, will have been remembered by some in connection with regrettable mistakes in the conduct of his life, but such memories will be obscured by his patriotic end. It will only be remembered that he died gallantly for his country.

A MIDNIGHT HAUL.

HOW ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLERS WERE SURPRISED.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, seven Chinese men and one woman were charged with unlawful possession of 1,000 taels of prepared opium, worth \$10,000.

According to the evidence of Revenue Officer Wilden, he and a party of Chinese revenue officers at about midnight on the 2nd inst. rowed to a junk lying in the Breakwater at Mongkok, and as silently as possible boarded the vessel. A large screen of canvas had been put up in the forward part of the boat, which prevented anyone from seeing into the well of the boat. There were 44 cases of cargo on board, nine of which contained a dried vegetable, called *kunchoi*. All the defendants, with the exception of the woman, were working at two cases which were open. The *kunchoi* had been extracted, and four large tins had been placed inside one of the cases. Each of these tins contained 20 five-oz. tins of opium. Two tins had been placed in the other case, and on the dock, beside two empty cases, were four other tins containing opium. The sides and bottom of the cases were being packed with the dried vegetable. Inspector Wilden asked generally who was the owner of the boat, and the woman said that she was. She also affirmed that all the men were her foks, and were employed on the boat. The defendants were arrested, and on the way to the station the woman said that the first defendant was the man who engaged her boat.

Mr. W. B. Hind represented all the defendants, and said that the first defendant was the man who shipped the opium, and would plead guilty. The woman would say that she knew nothing at all about the opium.

The first defendant was fined \$100,000, or, in the alternative, sentence of 12 months' imprisonment, and the rest of the defendants were discharged, their defence being that they knew nothing about the opium.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR SHIPPING COMPANIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 8th March, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—This is the era of boom freights. It is therefore instructive to glance down our shipping share list. Putting on one side the Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. and Star Ferry Co., which have no ocean-going steamers, and the Shell Transport Co., which is more oil than shipping, one finds the following:—

Manila Steamship Co. shares, 75 per cent. discount.

Douglas Steamship Co. shares, 42 per cent. discount.

Indo-China Steamship Co. shares, 30 per cent. discount.

When it is borne in mind that freights in Europe and between Europe and America are five and six times higher than the normal, that the owner of a tenth share in a tramp steamer is able to have dreams of a motor car and a residence in Park Lane, it is puzzling, not to say disconcerting, that all our shipping shares should be quoted at heavy discounts. Is there anything peculiarly inimical to shipping in these latitudes? If so, why not send some of the steamers to places where they could pay for themselves in six months.—Yours truly,

LONGSHOREMAN.

FRENCH CONSUL SUE.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING.

At the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case in which Tang Ping Woon sued M. Gaston Liebert (Consul-General for France) for \$1,000, for assault committed upon him at Alexandre Buildings on the 29th December, came on for hearing.

Mr. P. W. Goldring was for plaintiff, and Mr. D. J. Lewis (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) was for M. Liebert. In answer to his lordship, Mr. Goldring affirmed that he had considered Rule 4, Order 22, in regard to payment of costs. He thought it was perfectly clear that where money was paid into Court with a denial of liability, he could either take it out with costs up to that date and there still remained a denial of liability, or if he went on, and the Court found that there was liability, then he would get his costs, including that and the \$100 or whatever the amount was that was paid into Court, in any event.

His lordship—If you get less than the amount claimed you do not get the costs of this issue.

Mr. Goldring differed, because defendant had denied liability. He had been put to the expense and trouble of proving that the defendant was liable. Mr. Goldring added that the whole object in this case was not so much to get damages as to prove that the defendant was wrong in acting as he did.

His lordship—In law all injuries are returnable by damages. There is no chance of the matter being settled, I suppose?

The parties consulted, and ultimately Mr. Lewis said that if his lordship would allow him to explain the position he thought the matter would be closed. On the day in question the Consul had changed his offices, and on this, the first day in these new offices, he went to the lavatory attached thereto, and found plaintiff there. He believed at the time that the place was for the exclusive use of Europeans, and was annoyed to see a Chinese there. He requested the Chinese to leave, but the latter refused, saying he had as much right there as anybody else. There was some slight bother, and the Consul, resenting the attitude of the Chinese, assaulted him. He was instructed to withdraw the legal denial of liability. Of course, legally there was liability.

Mr. Goldring said that as his friend had taken up this attitude he had no objection. The majority of the facts as set forth by him were correct.

In reply to his lordship, Mr. Lewis said they had since discovered that the plaintiff did in fact have a right to be in the lavatory. The Consul was unaware of this at the time, but the fact was established later after enquiries.

Mr. Goldring said that was so. Of course, he did not think it justified an assault by a walking-stick. All his client wanted was an admission of liability, and to be vindicated.

His lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount paid into Court, with costs.

THE WAR.

CRISIS IN GREECE.

RESULT OF OPPOSITION INTRIGUE.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST TURKEY.

LONDON, March 8th.

A telegram from Athens says that a Council of ex-Premiers was held under the presidency of the King. There were present:—M. Venizelos, M. Dragoumis, M. Theotokis, M. Rhalli, and General Dousmanis.

Huge crowds cheered M. Venizelos.

The King offered the Premiership to M. Zaimis, who asked for 24 hours to consider the matter.

The resignation of M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has created a profound sensation in Greece.

The announcement was received with silence in the Chamber, then four-fifths of the members crowded round M. Venizelos, shaking him by the hand and vociferously expressing their confidence in him. The crowd outside gave him an ovation and then indulged in demonstrations against Turkey.

The newspapers in Athens attribute the resignation to Opposition intrigue. They state that M. Venizelos, having decided on participation in the war on the side of the Entente, gave an opportunity of choosing between him and irresponsible newspapers.

They are confident in the tried patriotism of the King to settle the problem so as to secure Greece a further portion of Hellenic patrimony.

FRENCH OPINION.

The French Press considers that the crisis has merely delayed the entry of Greece into the war.

The *Petit Parisien* says Greece aspires to Smyrna, which will probably be given her if she joins the Entente.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBSTANTIAL FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, March 7th.
5.35 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—We are progressing at Notre Dame de Lorette, and are carrying trenches. The losses of the enemy have been considerable.

We made slight progress at Champagne, and also to the south of Perthes and Beau Sejour.

We carried in the Vosges the summits of Little and Great Reichsackerkopf. Two counter-attacks were completely repulsed.

We also captured Imburg, near Sultzoren. This success was completed by the capture further north of Hill 856. Finally, at Hartmanns Weilerkopf, we repelled an attack by a German battalion with heavy loss, taking numerous prisoners.

LONDON, March 8th.
1 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says:—Four German counter-attacks at Notre Dame de Lorette, north of Arras, failed. We gained a footing in a strongly fortified wood west of Perthes, and captured prisoners north of Perthes.

We also gained ground on a ridge north of Mesnil, and captured another trench north of Beau Sejour.

We repulsed a counter-attack in Convoys Wood, north of Verdun.

We made progress on the flanks at Reichsackerkopf, in the Vosges, and repulsed five counter-attacks at Hartmanns Weilerkopf.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK NEAR FRONTIER.

LONDON, March 8th.
2.05 a.m.

A Petrograd official *communiqué* says:—Our offensive continues on the left bank of the Niemen, and to the north-west of Grodno. We drove back the Germans beyond Sopozhino and Typpsk. We are also advancing vigorously in the Mlava region, where we captured 517 prisoners. We are advancing on a wide front in the forests of Agustovo. The fortress of Ossowicz repulsed two German attacks on the advanced works. Its guns silenced two of the enemy's heavy batteries. The fighting in the region of the Pilitta and on the left bank of the Vistula is assuming the character of a great battle.

Austrian attacks in the Carpathians, between the Ondawa and the San, continue. A Russian counter-attack on Saturday night annihilated an Austrian detachment which had crossed the San.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RICE EXPORT PROHIBITED.

PEKING, March 8th.

The exportation of rice from Peking has been prohibited.

CHINA'S REVENUES.

PEKING, March 8th.

The Minister of Communications reports that the Maritime Customs revenue in February was one million taels less than the February collection of last year. The Salt Revenue was maintained only, instead of showing the increase expected.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS IN MANCHURIA.

PEKING, March 8th.

Another conference between the representatives of the Governments of China and Japan was held on Saturday. It is believed that the Manchurian questions were settled, excepting only the Japanese demand to be allowed to police the railway area, which Mr. Hiroki, the Japanese Ambassador, promised to reconsider.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A LOST CHEQUE.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood dismissed the charge preferred against a house-boy employed by Lily Dudley, of Lyndhurst Terrace, of the larceny of a cheque, but alleged that he visited a restaurant, became intoxicated, and lost the money.

DAMAGE TO A SHIP.

In order to obtain \$25 worth of lead piping, two Chinese coolies on the *Albana* caused damage to the ship to the amount of \$250. They were brought before the Magistracy yesterday, and were each sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce reports: The foreign trade of Japan during the month of February was Yen 49,000,000 of exports and Yen 40,000,000 of imports and the total foreign trade of Japan since 1st January compared with that of 1914 of the same period shows a decrease of over Yen 10,000,000 in exports and of over Yen 40,000,000 in imports.

THE BUTCHER OF BELGIUM.

U.S. PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE KAISER.

Scores of letters have been published in the New York Press denouncing President Wilson's action in sending birthday greetings to the Kaiser. The writer of one of the most strongly worded, appearing in the *New York Times*, says that the President's action "has grievously offended millions of Americans, whose feelings for the butcher of Belgium are those of aversion and contempt. Surely Americans do not wish the accusation to be made that they felicitate the Sovereign Hun and wish him well in the year of killing and destruction."

TIGER KILLED IN NEW TERRITORY.

EUROPEAN CONSTABLE BADLY MAULED.

INDIAN CONSTABLE KILLED.

STORY OF TWO ENCOUNTERS.

Rumours of tigers having been seen on the Peak and in the New Territory have been so frequent, and the "bagging" of real tigers so infrequent, that many have treated the rumours as nothing but moonshine, and the tigers as mere legendary animals. Yesterday it was proved beyond doubt that tigers do exist in the New Territory, and the one which was killed—not, however, before he had badly mauled an European constable, P.C. Goucher, and killed an Indian constable in that vicinity yesterday, was a big well-fed Southern specimen of the man-eating type, and very finely marked.

The story of the kill and all the previous happenings had to be gleaned from several sources. Our representative first interviewed P.C. Hollands, who, with P.C. Goucher—who now lies in the Government Civil Hospital in a serious condition—had the first encounter with the tiger. Both constables were on duty at Shung Shui Police Station, and early yesterday morning it was reported to them that a tiger had been seen in the vicinity. Hollands stated that tiger pugs had been discovered several times previously, and P.C. Goucher had also noticed pugs only a few days ago. Immediately upon receipt of the news, both constables set out in search of the tiger; Hollands was armed with a revolver and Goucher with a shot gun, and they were accompanied by several Chinese, armed with poles only. The track of the tiger was soon discovered, and at about 10 a.m. searchers were led to a copse in the neighbourhood of Leung Yuk Tau, where the pug marks ended. At this time some Indian constables were making their way towards the copse, armed with the more serviceable carbine rifles, and it was arranged that the tiger should not be disturbed until the Indians had arrived. However, one of the Chinese injudiciously threw a handful of soil into the copse, and immediately there was a loud roar and the tiger sprang out. P.C. Hollands added: "Goucher and myself were then only a few yards from the tiger, and Goucher raised his shot gun and fired, and then slipped and fell over a bank into a paddy field. At once the tiger pounced on him, and then I emptied my revolver into it at close range. This had the effect of frightening the animal, who got off Goucher and ran away. All that I could do then was to assist poor Goucher, who was badly mauled and bleeding freely." Hollands obtained assistance, and Goucher was conveyed with all speed to the Government Civil Hospital. His left arm was broken in two places and was also badly torn, while his back was very severely lacerated. He is a big powerful man, and but for this there is not much doubt but what he would have succumbed. Hollands, who appeared to be greatly affected by his unerving experience, remarked that he had never previously seen a tiger, not even in a show, and he is not at all keen on seeing another one.

When the tiger made off after his encounter with the two constables, the search was continued by Mr. Burlingham, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the New Territory, Mr. Martin, a cadet, and Indian constables. About one o'clock, and in the same vicinity—Leung Yuk Tau—they discovered the tiger mauling an Indian, who was apparently dead. They closed in on the tiger, who was wounded, and showed no fight, and he was quickly despatched with the discharge of several Winchester and service rifles. Mr. Burlingham, in a conversation with a *Daily Press* representative, said that the finishing off of the tiger was quite without any exciting incident. He was discovered on top of the Indian, was approached to within easy range, showed no inclination to give fight, and was promptly shot. Mr. Burlingham was using a Winchester and Mr. Martin a service rifle. It was found that the Indian constable who was underneath the tiger was quite dead, he having been mauled about the head and back in a most ghastly manner. His name is Rattan Singh.

With the search having been so successfully accomplished arrangements were quickly made for the conveyance of the carcass to Hongkong. Its arrival at Kowloon was awaited by a large gathering of Europeans and Chinese. When the body had been strung up in approved fashion it was photographed along with Messrs. Burlingham and Martin and the Captain Superintendent of Police. It was also

measured by Mr. Moxon, with the following results:—

Length from tip to tip 5ft. 6in.
Height of withers 3ft. 4in.
Pug 5in. each way
Round the fore-legs 17in.
Girth 3ft. 7in.
Tail 3ft. 6in.
Head, taken round each ear 5ft. 6in.
Weight 280 lbs.

It will be realised that the tiger was a very fine specimen. It was about three years old, of a Southern origin, and in very good condition. There were numerous wounds on the head, body and legs. The conveyance of the carcass from the station to the police launch created no little sensation, especially among the Chinese, hundreds of whom followed shouting "loufu." Incredible as ever, but a few Europeans saw the landing of the dead tiger in Hongkong and his subsequent conveyance to the City Hall, but when his real presence was made known the abode of the vanquished "stripes" was besieged. Hundreds of persons visited the City Hall to see the tiger while it remained on view.

In addition to killing the Indian constable and badly wounding P.C. Goucher, the tiger also mauled two Chinese in Fanling village the previous day, and of late much live-stock has disappeared. His presence had been known for some time, but it was only when he made bold and mauled the two Chinese on Sunday that any definite indication of his whereabouts was discovered. On several occasions P.C. Goucher had endeavoured to trace the tiger by his pugs, but had never been able to get within shooting distance until yesterday, with the sad result related above. However, there can be no doubt that as a result of this initial encounter the tiger was badly wounded, so much so that when again discovered he was easy prey. As to the Indian constable who was killed, it seems that the tiger sprang at him from behind, struck him on the head with his pug, and also mauled him when he lay on the ground. The head was severely gashed, sufficient to cause death, and the body and arms were also shockingly lacerated. The body lies in the mortuary and an inquest will be held.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

RESIGNATION OF HON. SECRETARY.

The meeting of the Hongkong Football Association last evening was very fully attended, the President (Mr. H. R. B. Hancock) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the resignation of the energetic Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. F. W. Eager), who proceeds home on promotion at the end of the season, spoke of the sorrow he and the Association generally felt at the departure of such a capable and invaluable Hon. Secretary. When Mr. Eager arrived the Association was in a moribund condition, and nobody knew about it. He resuscitated it, and it was mainly through his work and "earnestness" that it was in the splendid position it was at the present moment. He thought, and he knew all would agree, that the thanks of all football players were due to Mr. Eager for his energetic efforts to foster the game in Hongkong, and for his work in all matters connected with Association football in the Colony. They intended to show their appreciation of his services in some tangible form, and would make a presentation to him at their next meeting which would be the last meeting before his departure. (Applause.)

Mr. FRANK BROWNE supported the remarks of the Chairman.

Mr. EAGER, in acknowledgment, paid a tribute to those who had so ably backed his efforts and asked for the same help on behalf of his successor. As far as football was concerned, he left the Colony with the greatest regret.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. BROWNE, Mr. W. V. Pennell was appointed Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

It was decided to record on the minutes the Association's regret at the departure of Mr. E. Tier, and its appreciation of the services he had rendered to the organisation.

It was decided also to hold an exhibition match on Easter Monday.

At a meeting of the Hongkong League, which followed, Mr. W. V. Pennell consented to take on the duties of Hon. Secretary after the departure of Mr. Eager.

At a meeting of the United Services League, Mr. Caldwell, H.M.S. *Tamar*, was appointed Hon. Secretary vice Mr. Tyler, who is leaving the Colony.

Violinist (proudly): "Madam, der viddle dot I play vor your guests dis evenin' will be 150 years old."

Mrs. Neuveau-Riche (consoling): "Sh! my good man, say not a word about it, and I don't think anyone will know the difference."

THE "QUAINTS."

The "Quaints" embarked on the last week of their season and gave their third programme last night at the Theatre Royal. Their new programme was, if anything, more artistic than either of its predecessors. Miss Agnes Croxton was in splendid voice, and gave a most finished rendering of two beautiful songs. Mr. Salisbury was whimsical as ever, and the audience would not rest content until he explained his method of "keeping the old flag waving." Perhaps the most artistic item the "Quaints" have presented yet was "China Chimes," a delightful fantasy relating the adventures of a group of Dresden China figures who come to life and return to their normal state as the clock strikes twelve. The music and singing throughout was of a high order, and Miss Peggy May's graceful dancing was greatly admired. The concluding item, the "Quaints' rehearsal of a Drama, was quite one of the funniest skits on the programme, and Mr. Salisbury created roars of laughter in his attempts to portray the persecuted heroine.

H.E. the Governor has announced his intention to be present at tonight's performance. For Saturday next, at 3.30 p.m., a Special Matinee is announced, when the "young folk" will be given an opportunity of enjoying the artistic performance of the "Quaints."

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

IMPENDING DEPARTURE OF THE CHAPLAIN.

The annual general meeting of the Missions to Seamen was held at the Seamen's Institute yesterday, the Bishop of Victoria presiding. There were also present:—Commodore R. H. Anstruther, R.N., C.M.G., Messrs. G. W. Barton, F. B. L. Bowley, L. Gibbs, W. T. Harbord, and the Chaplain and Superintendent (Rev. D. B. Reynolds).

The report and accounts were formally passed, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Commodore ANSTRUTHER.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Chaplain (Rev. D. B. Reynolds) had been offered the living of the parish of St. Mathew's, Hull, a parish of about 10,000 people, and that he would soon be leaving them. His Lordship referred in appreciative terms to the Chaplain's work, and said that while they sincerely congratulated him on his preferment, they would be extremely sorry to lose him. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Committee for their assistance during the two years he had been among them, and hoped that his successor would find matters as comfortable as he had, and that he would carry on his work happily and successfully.

The Committee were elected as follows:—The Bishop of Victoria (Chairman), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Dr. Francis Clark, Mr. G. W. Barton, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. L. Gibbs, Mr. G. Tierney, and Mr. W. T. Harbord.

Dr. F. Clark, Messrs. G. W. Barton, L. Gibbs, and F. B. L. Bowley were appointed to the Finance Committee, with Mr. H. T. Harbord as Hon. Treasurer.

ENCOURAGING VACCINATION.

MUSIC AND A GAMBLE.

The value of music has been recognised by the Chilean Government for other than the military purposes dwelled upon so enthusiastically by Mr. Kipling remarks a London paper. When a smallpox epidemic ravaged Valparaiso seven years ago, the authorities were urged to make vaccination compulsory, but they feared to comply, as the adoption some time previously of such a measure in Brazil had led to serious riots.

They tried persuasion instead, and issued a notice to the effect that twenty medical men would be stationed at the disposal of the public on the Comisaria (one of the principal squares in Valparaiso) from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. each day for the following fortnight. "The town band," it was added, "will play continuously while the operators are at work, and each person vaccinated will receive a ticket for a Government lottery, with many valuable prizes." Music combined with a gamble proved such an attraction that on the opening day 1,600 of the inhabitants were vaccinated to the strains of the band.

GERMAN LOVE OF BELGIAN ART.

One of the German telegrams distributed in North China through the official agency says:—

"In the Brussels Salon des Beaux Arts an exhibition of art works of Belgians, who remained at home, is taking place. The best Belgian names are amongst the exhibitors. The first picture was bought by a German." [Price not stated.]

Another item of information from the same source says:—

In the budget committee of the Prussian Diet the Minister of Public Instruction has stated that upon request of the Governor-General of Belgium a committee was sent to investigate the condition of the art treasures. The destruction was thereby proved to be insignificant. Every thing can be repaired. (The Belgium museums are opened to the public in peace time.) A similar investigation is planned with regard to the occupied parts of northern France.

POLITE RAIDERS. REGRETS AND AN OFFERING OF CIGARS.

The latest mail brings some interesting particulars regarding the sinking of merchant ships by German submarines a month ago.

THE "BEN CRUACHAN."

The Ben Cruachan fell a prey to the U21 when twenty-one miles west of the Lure gas buoy. She was on her way from Orkney to Liverpool with a general cargo. The crew, twenty-three in number, were ordered by the German officer to leave their boat in ten minutes. Small boats were immediately lowered, and the crew having entered them, the Germans placed a mine on board the Ben Cruachan and blew her up. Sails were hoisted in the boats, and two hours later the crew were picked up by a Fleetwood smack, which landed them at Fleetwood.

Quartermaster Tom Inglis, of the Ben Cruachan, in an interview, said:—We were informed that we had been given ten minutes to leave the ship. Lifeboats were quickly lowered into the water, and the crew of twenty-three scrambled into them. We then cut adrift and were ordered to go alongside the submarine, the commander of which requested our captain to hand over our ship's papers and logs. Our skipper told him the papers had been left aboard the vessel, and the skipper was ordered to accompany a German officer and two sailors in a small boat to the ship and secure the papers.

"This done, the Germans took them and placed a mine aboard the vessel, hanging the fuse over her side. When we got into the small boat again the fuse was lighted, and we pulled back to the submarine. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, and the ship shook from fore to aft. She then began to sink stern first.

"After expressing regret that he had to blow up the vessel, the commander of the submarine said, 'War is war.' He voiced the hope that we would get picked up before the bad weather set in, shook hands with our captain, and saluted. The submarine was then submerged and disappeared. An hour later we were picked up."

THE "LINDA BLANCHE."

The Linda Blanche was on a voyage from Manchester to Belfast with a general cargo. When the vessel was due west of Liverpool Lightship, the German submarine U21 came alongside suddenly, and, hoisting the German flag, boarded the vessel. The German officers, who spoke perfect English, instructed the skipper, Captain Ellis, to take the crew off within ten minutes. The two small boats of the vessel were quickly lowered, and the crew, who numbered ten, got into them. The German sailors then fixed a mine on the bridge of the vessel and another in the fore-cabin, and these exploded. The vessel was a complete wreck in five minutes. The Germans told the crew there was a trawler in a certain direction and at two o'clock they were picked up by it and landed at Fleetwood. One of the crew said the German officers were very considerate. They gave them a box of cigars, and inquired whether they had plenty of water in the boats.

THE "KILCOON."

The captain and crew of ten of the coal steamer Kilcoon were landed in Douglas by the steamer Moon. The captain stated that the submarine lieutenant, who spoke perfect English, came aboard and said he was sorry to have to sink the Kilcoon, but it was war. He ordered them to take to the boats, and then blew out the ship's sides with a bomb. The submarine then proceeded to the Moon, about three miles away, and ordered it to bring the Kilcoon's crew to the Isle of Man.

THE FEAR OF ITALIAN INTERVENTION. SUGGESTED CONCESSIONS BY AUSTRIA.

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a very remarkable article from Vienna on Austro-Italian relations, and the opinions which the writer expresses may not unreasonably be considered to be identical with those of the German Government and Prince Bülow. The most significant passage is the following:

Only one debatable difference between Italy and the Dual Monarchy can at the moment be said to exist. Austria, from of old, is in possession of territory which is not absolutely indispensable for her strategic security or trade, which is passionately claimed by Italian nationalists on the ground of national unity. That is the Trentino in South Tyrol and perhaps a little piece of the river Isarco near Goetz. The administration of the district is entirely Italian, and if any one there can complain of prejudice it is the Germans.

But national enthusiasm wishes this territory to be united into one State. We cannot believe that an agreement concerning these wishes is not attainable in a friendly way. However well we may understand that on the Austrian side concessions to such demands would be regarded as a sacrifice, there can, nevertheless, be no comparison between such a view and the values which would be destroyed by a conflict between both parties. Negotiations in such matters can only be carried on on the basis of paragraph 7 of the published Triple Alliance agreement, which promises Italy compensation in certain cases.

But it should be carefully noted that only to an Italy remaining within the Triple Alliance can compensation be given; and of course, only on the basis of complete reciprocity. The honest path for Italy, which finds herself unable to enter the war on the side of her Allies in accordance with the spirit of the alliance, is to preserve unconditional neutrality. Italy will spare her strength for the great task on the other side of the Mediterranean. and for her correct and sensible attitude will receive under the guarantee of her friend the promise of the fulfilment of her comprehensible desire. Any other policy would be foolish and criminal.

THE MARCH ON EGYPT. TASK OF THE TURKS.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CAIRO, January 30th.

The official communiqué issued to-day says that intelligence from reliable sources shows that the German officers commissioned to lead the attack on Egypt are growing more and more pessimistic as to the results of the venture. They have urgently submitted to Constantinople that the expedition should be postponed until its organization has been improved and it has been reinforced by a considerable increase of trained troops, but the reply was received that the idea of delay could not be entertained, and that the advance must be pushed on at all costs.

As the concentration of the Turkish Army in South Palestine progresses the difficulties of an advance across the desert of Sinai are becoming increasingly apparent. Owing to the lack of water only one route is possible, as only small bodies, without guns and with no great store of provisions, could hope to reach the Canal by any other of the camel tracks which cross the more arid parts of the Peninsula. Such small raiding parties could do no damage whatever, and would be crushed without a man of the defending force being withdrawn from the places more seriously threatened. The main body must advance along a route which is well known to the military authorities, and the points at which its attack can be delivered are equally circumscribed.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE ATTACK.

After commenting on the difficulty of moving supplies and artillery across the sand, the communiqué continues:—

"The lines of the Canal are considered impregnable. There has been ample time for their preparation, and they have been designed, according to the latest experience gained on the battlefields of France and Belgium, with every elaboration that military science can control. Against forces thus securely entrenched the Turks must advance over open ground, exposed, without cover of any kind, to the fire of the heavy guns of battleships, rifle fire, and machine guns. They could only entrench themselves at enormous cost, and then to no purpose, since, without exposing themselves to the same fire, they could not advance from their trenches, nor, if they stop in them, could they supply themselves with food and water."

"With the most willing troops in the world an attack against so strong a position must fail, and in this case, with an army forced on against its will by German officers, it is probable it will collapse before coming to a head at all."

The communiqué finally refers to the collisions between Turkish and German officers and between Turks and Arabs, notes that 97 Arab officers have been imprisoned in Jerusalem, and concludes by expressing the confidence of the authorities that the only way in which the Turkish troops are likely to enter Egypt is as prisoners of war.

PATRIOTISM BEFORE PURSE

During the South African war it was stated that certain doctors who had accompanied the soldiers to the front had made an aggregate sacrifice of £20,000 per annum in accepting active service duty. There is reason to believe, however, that the medical men associated with Australia's five field hospitals for the front have given up even more in their desire to mitigate in some measure the horrors of war. A rough estimate of the total earnings of the officers of the force—excluding all below the rank of major—compared with their military salaries suggests that approximately £31,000 will be surrendered voluntarily by 28 men during the next twelve months. The total earnings of these leading practitioners of Australia has been computed as about £30,000 a year, but the 17 majors, eight lieutenant-colonels, and one colonel who have been accepted for service abroad will draw only £16,000 per annum between them from the Commonwealth Government.

It is known that one well-known Melbourne practitioner has temporarily sacrificed an income of £5,000 to take up a lieutenant-colonel's duties at £2,250 a year from their practices and appointments, have agreed to accept £2,335 a year, and one well-known Victorian specialist has decided to go forward without any pay at all, and in excess of the authorized establishment.

GERMAN LINERS FOR INDIAN TRADE.

In accordance with the policy of employing enemy steamers which were detained in British ports at the outbreak of war, it is understood that eight large vessels are to be put into the trade between Great Britain and India, and will be placed under the control of the Indian Government. The gross tonnage, year of construction, and the names of the fleets to which the ships belonged are as follows:—

Freinfels	5,633	1910	Hansa.
Trostburg	6,290	1914	Hansa.
Perte	5,355	1912	Azoni, Trieste.
Varium	4,965	1903	Hansa.
Rotenfelz	5,589	1906	Hansa.
Alesia	5,144	1896	H. Amerika.
Varzin	4,455	1899	German-Australian.
Lindenfels	5,476	1906	Hansa.

It will be noticed that with the exception of the Austrian steamer Perte, all the vessels were German-owned.

"Mother," said a little girl inquiringly, "isn't Germany called the Fatherland?"

"Yes, dear."

"And England is the Motherland, isn't it?"

"Yes," the mother answered.

"Oh!" came the quick response, with an air of conviction, "England is going to win, then—mother always does."

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, T. Odner, 3rd March—Bangkok 27th February, Rice and Mill.—Thoresen & Co.

BOHELOS, Norwegian str., 850, T. A. Johnson, 4th March—Bangkok 23rd February, Rice.—Order.

BOYARIN, Russian str., 995, G. Baiding, 6th March—Hoihow 5th March, Coal.—Chinese.

CHENNAI, British str., 1,337, R. Robertson, 2nd March—Bangkok and Swatow 1st March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDAE, Norwegian str., 1,108, Nils Bjorth, 2nd March—Swatow 1st March, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

CHINNUA, British str., 1,354, E. Finlayson, 6th March—Manila 3rd March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOYBANG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 7th March—Swatow 6th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEVAVONGSE, British str., 1,047, O. W. Shearer, 4th March—Saigon 27th February, General.—Order.

FEIHOING, Chinese str., 979, A. B. Bains, 28th February—Shanghai 24th February, General.—Chinese.

ELGER, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingelson, 6th March—Daly 27th February, General.—Chinese.

FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, Kristensen, 6th March—Bangkok 24th February, Rice.—Chinese.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 1st March—Swatow 6th March, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HONG BEE, British str., 2,056, V. Edom, 5th March—Singapore 27th February, General.—Chinese.

HUE, French str., 742, A. Cornelissen, 6th March—Haiphong 4th March, General.—A. R. Marty.

HYSON, British str., 9,097, J. A. Taylor, 6th March—Japan 1st March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIPOING, British str., 987, L. Bains Evans, 6th March—Haiphong 3rd March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KOREA, American str., 5,651, A. W. Nelson, 1st March—San Francisco 30th January, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

KWANGTAN, Chinese str., Stewart, 3rd March—Shanghai 29th February, General.—Chinese.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. F. Richard, 2nd March—Shanghai 25th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,170, N. A. Starkey, 4th March—Moi 28th February, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

MYOGBAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,995, Munakato, 4th March—Wakamatsu 28th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ROKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,147, S. Mactoni, 4th March—Hongay 2nd March, Coal.—Bradley & Co.

RUBI, American str., 1,408, J. Miller, 5th March—Saigon 1st March, Rice.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SZOSHUN, British str., 1,135, Barkus, 4th March—Chefoo 45th February, Beans and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMCHER, British str., 4,065, T. R. McKay, 2nd March—San Francisco 31st January, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.

TAK SANG, British str., 977, W. McClure, 6th March—Haiphong 3rd March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TIKIKI, Dutch str., 2,881, W. H. Lap, 3rd March—Bourabaya, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TIJLAVAR, Dutch str., 2,470, F. E. O. Van Schermbek, 28th February—Batavia 24th January, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TOIMANOR, Dutch str., 5,650, A. W. La Rooy, 3rd March—Amoy 2nd March, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TRIGONIA, Dutch str., 1,065, Vigeboom, 2nd March—Singapore 24th February, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

UNOS, British str., 2,897, P. Stewart, 2nd March—San Francisco 31st January, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

VARE, Norwegian str., 874, Jobson, 2nd March—Haiphong 28th February, General.—Thoresen & Co.

WAI SING, British str., 1,140, J. M. Picknell, 5th March—Swatow 4th March, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,123, Rolfe, 2nd March—Manila 27th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Henry Dallas at the Theatre Royal. "The Quaints."

Tuesday, 16th March.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. F. Lammer.

Wednesday, 17th March.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. F. Lammer.

Thursday, 18th March.—12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. F. Lammer.

Friday, 19th March.—6 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.

Saturday, 20th March.—6 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.

Tuesday, 23rd March.—Noon—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

12.15 p.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 25th March.—Noon—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

READY THIS WEEK.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1915.

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Wohaiwei.	Wanchow.	Mingze.
Tsinanfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Samsui.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.		
Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Fuyoo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Wakodati.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamami.	
EASTERN SIBERIA.		
Vladivostok.	Nicolajevsk.	

CHINA.		
Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chungking.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kuansan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.		
Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.		
Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.

BORNEO.		
Sarawak.	Labuan.	
Brunei.	British North Borneo.	

MALAY STATES.		
Perak.	Selangor.	Pohang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.
Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.		
Batavia.	Samarang.	Pedang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.
East Coast of Sumatra.		

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LONDON....."Hongkong Daily Press" Office, 1

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ALBANA, British str., 8th March—Canton.
 ASSAYE, British str., 4,359, I. J. Caldwell,
 8th March—Bombay 10th February,
 General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 CHINGHOW, British str., 1,193, J. Doyle,
 7th March—Kwang Yen 4th March,
 Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
 FOCHOW, British str., 1,227, J. R. Owen,
 8th March—Shanghai 4th March,
 General—Butterfield & Swire.
 GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, Bain-
 bridge, 8th March—Singapore 2nd
 March, General—Chinese.
 INDRAMALA, British str., 3,637, A. Smith,
 8th March—Shanghai 4th March, Gen-
 eral—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NISSHI MARU, Japanese str., 8th March—
 Canton.
 SALAMIS, British str., 4,709, D. A. Gardner,
 7th March—South Africa 20th Janu-
 ary, General—Bank Line, Ltd.
 YAM MARU NO. 2, Japanese str., 1,135,
 Imai, 7th March—Mikie 28th Febru-
 ary, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 March 8th.
 ALBANA, British str., for Chingwan-tao.
 CHILDAE, British str., for Bangkok.
 HYSON, British str., for Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

March 8th.
 BOVARIN, Russian str., for Canton.
 CHOYANG, British str., for Canton.
 FOCHOW, British str., for Liverpool.
 MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., for Tacoma.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Fochow* reports: Fog,
 mist and rain all the way.
 The British str. *Glenfalloch* reports:
 Fine weather and smooth sea throughout.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per *Glenfalloch*, from Singapore, Mr.
 Light.
 Per *Salamis*, from South Africa, Miss
 MacGregor.
 Per *Fochow*, from Shanghai, Capt.
 Spear, Messrs. Hill, Gelder, Barlow and
 Stewart.
 EXPECTED.
 Per *Alma Maru*, from London, 28th
 January—Mr. D. L. Mackenzie, Mr. and
 Mrs. G. V. a. Pol, Mr. J. O. C. Donelan,
 Mr. J. Uar, Right Rev. Bishop C. P.
 Scott, Mr. D. M. Whamond, Mr. R.
 Denniston, Miss F. Cunningham, Miss
 L. M. Scott, Miss Gill, Mrs. Harrold, Mr.
 and Mrs. Goodham, Miss E. G. O.
 Philipps and Mr. H. de Berigny.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Nubia* left Singapore
 for this port on the 6th March, p.m., with
 the outward English mails, and is due
 here on the 12th March, at about daylight.
 The O.S.K. str. *Keijo Maru* will leave
 Hongkong for Haiphong on the 13th inst.,
 instead of 15th.
 The E. & A. str. *Empire* left Sydney
 for this port (via Queensland Ports and
 Manila) on the 6th March, and may be
 expected to arrive here on or about 28th
 March.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P.M. str. *Siberia* arrived at Manila
 on the 5th March, at noon, and left that
 port for Hongkong on the 7th March,
 a.m., making here due to arrive at this
 port on the 9th March, a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Orissa*, from Shanghai and
 Kobe, left Moji on the 4th March, p.m.,
 and may be expected here on or about the
 10th March.
 The str. *Itola* left Calcutta on the 20th
 February, and may be expected here on or
 about the 11th March.
 The G.N. str. *Minnesota*, from Seattle,
 arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd Febru-
 ary. She left Yokohama via usual
 Japan ports and Manila on the 24th
 for Hongkong, where she is expected on
 or about 12th March.
 The str. *Sangola* left Calcutta on the
 3rd March, and may be expected here on
 or about the 25th March.
 The Barber Line str. *St. Egbert* left
 New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal
 on the 2nd January and is now due.
 The Barber Line str. *Bolton Castle* for
 Hongkong via Panama Canal left New
 York on the 29th January and is therefore
 due to arrive here about the beginning of
 April.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CLASS & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via USUAL PORTS via OAM	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, via PANAMA, COLOMBO, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
LONDON	CARNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	S. Wade	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th Apr.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jan. str.	—	Charbonnel	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	Front. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	THE BANK LINE LIMITED	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	CITY OF CORINTH	Brit. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
VICTORIA B.C. & S.W. via MANILA & JAPAN	MEXICO MARU	Jan. str.	—	Noma	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 3 P.M.
BOSTON, NEW YORK via SUEZ	AKI MARU	Jan. str.	—	A. W. Nelson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL	INDRAKUALA	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Nelson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	ST. EGBERT	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baikie	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NISSON MARU	Jan. str.	—	Soyeda	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN	ANTO MARU	Jan. str.	—	W. D. Welsh	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 27th Apr., at 10.50 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baikie	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	Soyeda	CHEN, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 12th inst., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
MOJI & KOBE	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
TIENSIN	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
TIENSIN	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI & KOBE YOKOHAMA	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 6 P.M.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA KOBE & MOJI	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	About 12th inst.
NINGPO	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at D'light.
FOCHOW via SWATOW & AMOY	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
TAMPOI & TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	About 18th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
SWATOW	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 1 P.M.
MANILA	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHEERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 1 P.M.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, BANGKOK & CALCUTTA	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	YUJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Liddell	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday, 11th Mar., D'light.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Thursday, 11th Mar., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Friday, 12th Mar., D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 13th Mar., 3 P.M.
KOBE and MOJI	"FOONGSANG"	Tuesday, 16th Mar., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"TATSANG"	Tuesday, 16th Mar., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSANG"	Wednesday, 17th Mar., D'light.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSANG"	Friday, 19th Mar., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 20th Mar., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
 The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMANG" and "FOONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
 Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days.
 This service is supplemented by the "YACHING" and "KONGSANG" at leaving
 Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning 12 days
 direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout
 with Electric Light.
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Choofoo, Tientsin, Dairen, W'wei, Peking,
 Tsingtau and Japan.
 Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
 Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND BANGKOK.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM

PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	On 11th April.
LONDON	"MONMOUTHSHIRE"	On 5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
 TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, 25th February, 1915.

AGENTS

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE "INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.
 FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
 VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

"INDEAKUALA"
 Will be despatched as above on 9th March.
 For freight, passage and further particulars,
 apply to—
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 9,
 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1915. [320]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
 AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN,
 EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
 PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
 LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
 BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
 AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA"
 Capt. J. T. Jeffery, carrying His
 Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
 port for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the
 12th March, 1915, at Noon, taking Pas-
 sengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in
 connection with the Co's s.s. "Mordana,"
 from Colombo, passengers' accommodation
 in which vessel is secured before departure
 from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for
 Italy, France and London (under arrange-
 ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into
 the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to
 Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for
 London, etc., will be conveyed via Bom-
 bay and transhipped to the s.s.
 "ARABIA," due in London on the
 23rd April, 1915.

Passes will be received at the Office
 until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The
 contents and value of all packages are
 required.

For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWITT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 27th February, 1915. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR
 COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.
 S.S. "ST. EGBERT" On or about 25th Mar.
 FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.
 S.S. "LENNOX" On or about 27th March.
 For Freight and further information, apply
 to—
 DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th March, 1915. [336]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATWAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL ON
 ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
 Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
 Service, Author of "The Mystic
 Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48
 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan
 of historical interest showing the disposi-
 tion of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin,
 is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART,
 G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. REYNOLDS.

Its description of Chinese Social
 Customs and Superstitions, combined
 with the insight it gives into political
 conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN
 OF FAR CATWAY" an excellent volume for
 presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &
 WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or
 from the Printers and Publishers, the
 "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the
 English Mails from the Year of the Closing
 of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage at
 Silver.

FROM 1893 to 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
 LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),
 and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 Cash.

On Sale at the "Daily Press" Office or
 Local Bookellers.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.,
LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I. and Watkins's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT—Telephone Nos. 876, 536, 581, 2050, 3470.

NO. 1 DOCK. Docking Length 615 ft. NO. 2 DOCK. Docking Length 376 ft. NO. 3 DOCK. Docking Length 481 ft.

Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material
 including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to
 lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers,
 tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses
 and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,917 square yards, or 14 acres.
 Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance under-
 taken. Rates moderate.

Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 190 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA	Noon, 15th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	About 12th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE	About 18th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NAMUR	10 A.M., 31st Mar.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
HOIHOW, PAKHOI, and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 9th Mar., Noon.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 9th Mar., 4 P.M.	
NINGPO	"SZECHUEN"	On 10th Mar., D'light.	
TIENSIEN	"KUBIOW"	On 10th Mar., Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 11th Mar., 4 P.M.	
HOIHOW and PAKHOI	"SEALING"	On 12th Mar., D'light.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 13th Mar., 10 A.M.	
	"WENHOW"	On 16th Mar., 4 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY, S.S. "LINTA" and S.S. "SANTU".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS, "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANOW," "LIANGHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 9th March, 1915.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA" 5,257 tons, Capt. Batler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 16th March.

S.S. "SANGOLA" 5,194 tons, Captain Milne, E.N.R., will be despatched for SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE and MOJI on 30th March.

WESTWARD

S.S. "ORISSA" 5,435 tons, Captain Langlands, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 12th March.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 9th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, 12th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 16th Mar., at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... WED'DAY, 10th Mar., at 1 P.M.
SUNDAY, 14th Mar., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1915.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS		On 12th Mar., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A Staff of qualified Doctors and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd March.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 13th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.

Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

"Manila" " " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	"	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	"	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES,
MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO,
IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Wednesday, 10th March.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	TUESDAY, 9th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fast speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcel.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 11th Mar., at 2 P.M.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 14th Mar., at Noon.
"DAIJI MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY."		
"BOSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	WED'DAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

S.S. "KEIJO MARU," CAPT. IMAIZUMI,

LEAVING ON SATURDAY, 13th MARCH, AT 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

114, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	On 10th March, at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	On 20th March, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANS SHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamer to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Dis at MARSEILLES	Dis at LONDON
Mar. 15	SARDINIA	Mar. 15	Noon	MEDINA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16
Apr. 12	NUBIA	Mar. 22	Mar. 20	MON+OLIA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Apr. 26	ORIENTAL	Apr. 19	Apr. 16	MALWA	May 8	May 14
May 10	MALTA	May 3	May 2	MOENA	May 22	May 28
	SARDINIA	May 17	May 15	MALWA	June 5	June 11
	NUBIA	May 31	May 29	MALWA	June 19	June 25
	ORIENTAL	June 14	June 12	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£65.	"	"	"	£97.
MARSEILLES	£59.	"	"	"	£89.
	£44.	"	"	"	£66.
	£40.	"	"	"	£60.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Dis at MARSEILLES	Dis at LONDON
NAMUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 13
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MARSHILLES and LONDON	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 11th March, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SUWA MARU	20,000	THURSDAY, 25th March, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 6th April, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th March, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th March, at Noon.
MOJI and KOBE	IYO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	SANUKI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 12th March, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	MONDAY, 15th March, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	WED'DAY, 10th March, at 5 P.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
SUWA	20,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
YASAKI	25,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
MIYASAKI	16,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
KITANO	16,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
FUSHIMI	25,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
AKI MARU	12,500	Tues., 23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	Tues., 23rd Mar.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	Tues., 23rd Mar.
SADO	12,500	Tues., 23rd Mar.
AWA	12,500	Tues., 23rd Mar.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Polynesian*, with the French Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Nubia*, with the ENGLISH MAIL, left Singapore on Saturday, the 6th inst., and due to arrive here on Friday, the 12th, inst., at daylight.

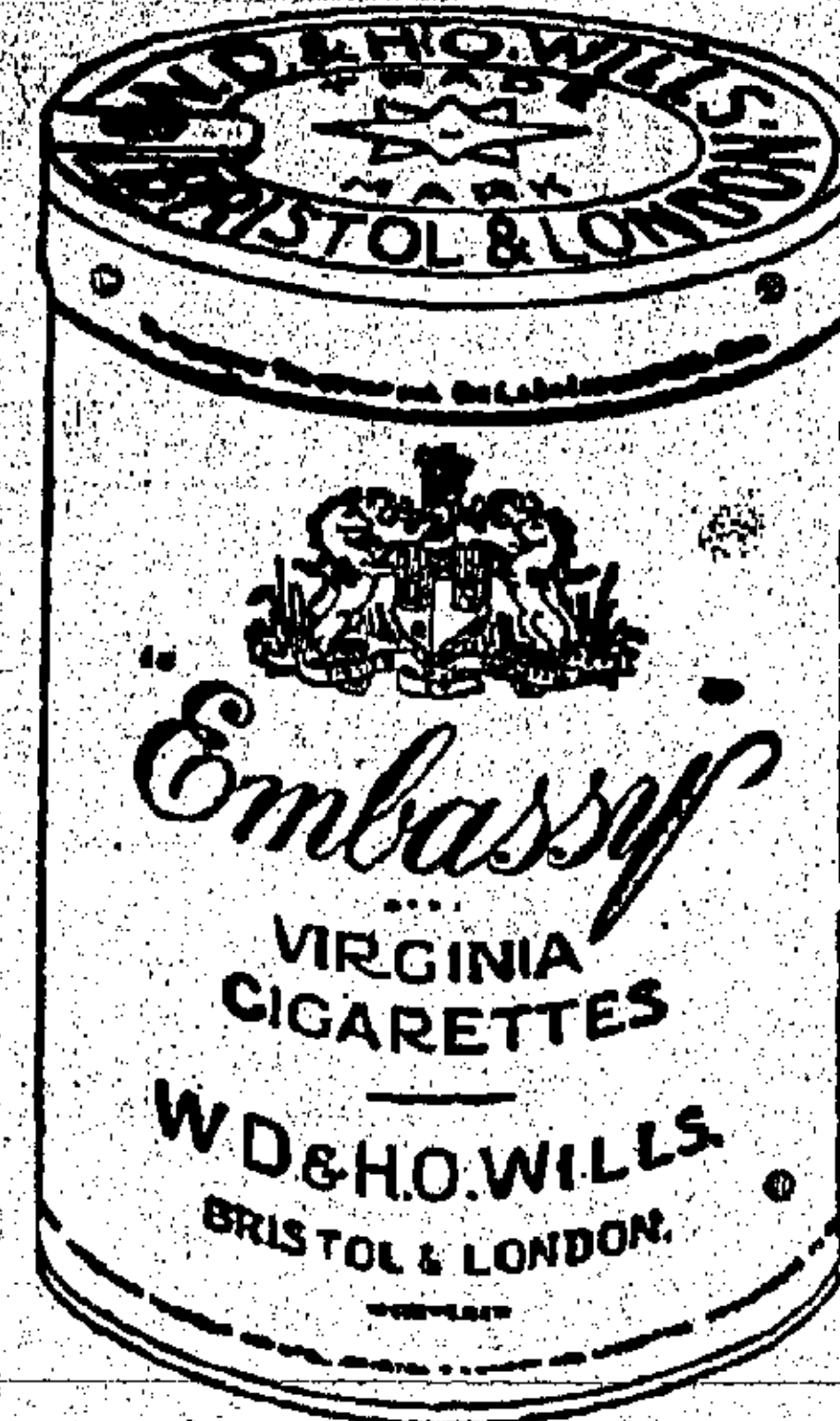
FOR	FROM	DATE
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard and Hainan	Bue	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGA-		
SARI HONOLULU, UNITED STATES,		
SOUTH AMERICA, and CANADA via SAN		
FRANCISCO, and UNITED KINGDOM via		
CANADA	Korea	Tuesday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Letters ... Noon
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O.		
Friday, 12th inst.)	Haiyang	Tuesday, 9th, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki,	Mexico Maru	Tuesday, 9th, Noon
Victoria, B. C., Tacoma and United		Registration ... Noon
Kingdom via Canada		Letters ... 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinkua	Tuesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	Deawongse	Tuesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits	Hakuhaku	Tuesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Glenfalloch	Tuesday, 9th, 4.00 P.M.
Ningpo	Seachuen	Tuesday, 9th, 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via		
KOREA	Polynesian	Wednesday, 10th, 9.30 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O.		
Friday, 12th inst.)	Anjo Maru	Wednesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, Los		
Angeles, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Pan-	Tientsin	Wednesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
ama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso	Hankow	Wednesday, 10th, Noon
and Coronal	Kaiman	Wednesday, 10th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, & Japan via Kobo ...	Kwangang	Wednesday, 10th, 4.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Atsuta Maru	Wednesday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Takung	Thursday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Mishima Maru	Thursday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobo ...	Kayo Maru	Thursday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.
Haikow and Haiphong		
Straits, Ceylon, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles,		
and London		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 8th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	225
Credit, at 4 months' sight	235 1/2
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	133 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand	88
ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos	88
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand	78 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—On demand	108 1/2
ON RAIPUR:—On demand	7 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON:—On demand	86 1/2
ON HONGKONG:—On demand	86 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.90
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	857.20
SILVER, per oz.	23 1/2



"EMBASSY" Cigarettes
Represent the Standard by which
others are judged.

50'S TINS...	75 CTS.
25'S " "	40 "
10'S " "	20 "

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